Amendments to the Claims:

Claims 1-8 (canceled)

Claim 9 (currently amended): An ultrasound medical treatment system comprising:

a) an ultrasound medical-treatment transducer; and

b) a controller which controls the medical-treatment transducer to emit an ultrasound beam at a first ultrasound acoustic power density to begin to thermally ablate a tissue ablation depth of an area of patient tissue, wherein the controller reduces the emitted ultrasound beam to a lower second ultrasound acoustic power density based on receiving an indication of an onset in the patient tissue of a transient, ultrasound-caused, ultrasound-attenuating effect to complete the thermal ablation of the tissue ablation depth of the area of the patient tissue without re-aiming the emitted ultrasound beam.

Claim 10 (original): The ultrasound medical treatment system of claim 9, wherein the lower second ultrasound acoustic power density substantially eliminates the ultrasound-attenuating effect.

Claim 11 (original): The ultrasound medical treatment system of claim 10 , wherein the onset of the ultrasound-attenuating effect is indicated by an inception of a proximal hyperechoic region of the patient tissue with distal ultrasound attenuation.

Claim 12 (currently amended): A method for medically treating patient tissue with ultrasound comprising the steps of:

a) obtaining an ultrasound medical-treatment transducer;

b) controlling the medical-treatment transducer to emit a beam of ultrasound to begin to thermally ablate a tissue ablation depth of an area of the patient tissue, wherein the control includes a control parameter, and wherein the control parameter is set to a first setting;

c) receiving an indication of an occurrence in the patient tissue of a transient, ultrasound-

caused, ultrasound-attenuating effect;

e) changing the control parameter to a second setting based on receiving the indication; and

f) controlling the medical-treatment transducer to emit the beam of ultrasound to complete the thermal ablation of the tissue ablation depth of the area of the patient tissue without re-aiming the beam of ultrasound, wherein the control parameter is set to the second setting.

Claim 13 (previously presented): The method of claim 12, wherein the control parameter is chosen from the group consisting of an ultrasonic acoustic power density of the ultrasound emitted by the medical-treatment transducer, an ultrasonic frequency of the ultrasound emitted by the medical-treatment transducer, a duty cycle of the ultrasound emitted by the medical-treatment transducer, and a pulse sequence of the ultrasound emitted by the medical-treatment transducer.

Claim 14 (canceled)

Claim 15 (original): The method of claim 13, wherein the ultrasound-attenuating effect is caused by at least one cause chosen from the group consisting of bubble activity from tissue cavitation, bubble activity from tissue boiling, and a temperature-related change in tissue ultrasonic absorption.

Claim 16 (original): The method of claim 15, wherein the indication of the occurrence of the ultrasound-attenuating effect is based on an imaging ultrasound echo from the patient tissue.

Claim 17 (original): The method of claim 16, wherein the medical-treatment transducer is an ultrasound medical-imaging-and-treatment transducer, and wherein the imaging ultrasound echo is received by the medical-imaging-and-treatment transducer.

Claim 18 (original): The method of claim 12, wherein the ultrasound- attenuating effect is caused by at least one cause chosen from the group consisting of bubble activity from tissue

cavitation, bubble activity from tissue boiling, and a temperature-related change in tissue ultrasonic absorption.

Claim 19 (original): The method of claim 12, wherein the indication of the occurrence of the ultrasound-attenuating effect is based on an imaging ultrasound echo from the patient tissue.

Claim 20 (original): The method of claim 12, wherein the control parameter is an ultrasonic acoustic power density, wherein the second setting is lower than the first setting and substantially eliminates the ultrasound-attenuating effect, and wherein the onset of the ultrasound-attenuating effect is indicated by an inception of a proximal hyperechoic region of the patient tissue with distal ultrasound attenuation.